

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Miller's Detective Annex.

The Brooklyn Detective Bureau is urgently in need of a new head. Its present chief, Captain James G. Reynolds, has deficiencies, either mental or moral, that make his retention in such a position a public scandal.

The Franklin Syndicate was a manifest swindle. If an ignorant laborer could be excused for believing that it was possible for a concern to pay legitimately 520 per cent simple interest or 12,800 per cent compounded, a detective familiar with life could not. Captain Reynolds could not have reached his present position without becoming thoroughly acquainted with the appearance of a gold brick. If he recognized the Miller scheme as an article of that kind, and still gave its promoters aid and comfort, he is no better than the members of the gang. If he did not recognize it he needs a medical inquiry into his mental condition.

Some of Brooklyn's police were practically "cappers" for Miller's enterprise. They told of their winnings, and, of course, the people to whom a policeman is a great and wise man had no further doubts. Suppose a poolroom or a policy shop should make arrangements to let a number of policemen play and win, with the understanding that they should turn victims in its direction, it could build up a handsome business, too, could it not?

Reynolds tried to shield Miller before the indictments. He said that the syndicate was not doing anything unlawful and could not be touched. After Miller had been indicted Reynolds allowed him to escape, although the swindler remained at his office for an hour after the indictment had been handed in. The next day the Chief of Detectives said:

The indictment will not hold water. I know where Miller is, and can lay my hands on him at any time. We have no complaint against him. He cannot be held upon this indictment.

Captain Reynolds should be dismissed from the force in disgrace, and not only that, he should be prosecuted as an accessory to the swindle. Moreover, there is reason to believe that Miller's victims have grounds for civil actions against this police officer who knew of the thieving that was going on, but did nothing to stop it.

Farewell to the Mazet Committee! As it fades ignominiously away it leaves something of good behind it. It will always be worth remembering as an example of the fate that waits on hypocrisy. Starting out like another St. George to slay the dragon of corruption it scuttled homeward at a whiff of the sulphurous breath of Platt, and now it is hiding ignominiously in the cellar. Poor Mazet!

Lawyer and Judge.

Mr. Weeks, a gentleman who makes an honest and more or less luxurious living by hiring out his talents and his conscience to the highest bidder, is in a continual state of ebullition because the Journal, which does not take fees either for promoting or for obstructing justice, is interested in seeing that persons accused of murder and other crimes get fair trials.

Mr. Weeks is also replete with virtuous indignation because a handwriting expert raises hens, and has received no less than \$1,700 from the city for his professional services. Well, as to the hens, we know a very estimable cartoonist who raises pheasants, and even bull terriers, and still keeps out of jail. And as to the money, it seems rather better for a man to receive \$1,700 from the city to work for justice than to receive unknown, but probably much larger, fees from criminals to defeat it. We do not know that Molineux is a criminal, but we do know that the zeal of Mr. Weeks in his behalf would not be in the slightest degree abated if he were, provided, of course, his fee remained the same.

Mr. Weeks is engaged in work which the ethics of his profession does not condemn, but which, nevertheless, makes it becoming in him to wear the airs of virtue unobtrusively. We call his attention to the contrast between his position and that of the conscientious judge on the bench, whose only care is to discover the truth, and to whom it is indifferent whether the defendant be convicted or acquitted, so justice be done. Recorder Goff is impartial, but nevertheless he does not accept the theory that his duty is merely to sit passively and let things take their chances. He is in fact what the lawyer is in theory—an officer whose duty it is to probe the evidence and bring out the facts. If any part of the testimony seems uncertain, he clears it up by questions of his own, and most of the best points have been brought out by his inquiries.

It is a question whether better results would not be attained if trials were freed from the intrusion of hired lawyers, ready to assassinate justice for their fees, and the truth were left to be extracted from the witnesses by disinterested judges, without assistance.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE DAY'S NEWS.

A vaudeville singer named Reis, reaching for the highest note in his thorax, burst a blood vessel. The stroke was silent and as quick as lightning. The doctors say that he will never recover.

Henry Fleager, while working on a scaffolding over a hundred feet from the ground, slipped and fell. At various distances inside the scaffolding were braces and timbers, all of which came Fleager's way. Darwin's descent of man furnishes no parallel to this. Fleager's progress could be heard for blocks. When he struck the pavement it was found that he had acquired a fractured nose and some bruises. He will be able to go to work in a short time.

The discriminations of fate are queer. If Reis had fallen off the scaffold he would have been killed. Fleager might have reached for a top note until he was bald-headed without material damage.

We can only believe that Reis has been discriminated against by an unkind fate. Fleager can go to the head of the class as a protégé of Providence.

Isaac Waldheim went to Hoboken yesterday to meet his wife, who was returning from Germany on the steamship Trave. He had provided a beautiful bouquet with which he meant to surprise her.

He found her in a coffin.

Mrs. Robert Earl of Rochester, has mourned for three months over a grave which she supposed was her husband's.

Mr. Earl surprised his wife yesterday by appearing before her alive. She fainted for joy. Upon her recovery she had her spouse arrested for non-support.

Here is unexpected grief over the dead, unexpected joy over the living, and unexpected misery on the part of a man who was arrested because he was not dead. This is the gamut of life compressed to the size of a golf ball.

Congratulations are in order for Mrs. Earl. By one turn of fortune's wheel she has acquired a husband and a protector. Her presence of mind in having Mr. Earl arrested is worthy of admiration.

In a New Brighton saloon a horse which had won a wager by drinking a jorum of beer was foolishly and frivolously crowned with a wreath of paper money by his owner.

Through the simple quenching of an acquired thirst the unreasonable brute won money enough to buy his oats for the winter. He will wax fat, while many of his brothers among the human family will starve.

The money around that horse's neck would have saved the life and reason of William Brown, of Brooklyn. Brown worked in a restaurant for \$3 a week and supported his wife, his sister and his aged mother.

He was attacked with typhoid pneumonia. He concealed the fact and worked on, because if he had stopped work his miserable family would have starved. At home he laughed and made good cheer. At his duties he staggered blindly in the effort to earn his meagre wages. Every movement was an agony.

Nobody knew that he was ill until he screamed wildly. His brain had given way under the disease. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. The doctors say he will die. He had suffered from typhoid pneumonia for two weeks before giving up. His family are near starvation.

Maybe after all it is better to be a horse, and win money by drinking beer, than to be a man like William Brown, with a heart and a conscience that held him to his work until he died on his feet.

WE ADMIRE the courage of the Navy Department. It has named one of the new 3,600 ton cruisers Tacoma and has not named another Seattle. No more remarkable example of intercity rivalry has been seen since a former Administration built a Minneapolis without accompanying it with a St. Paul.

Doubtful About Gravitation.

Editor of the New York Journal:
I notice you define the "law of gravitation" as between certain bodies and oceanic streams, but what I and many of your daily readers would like to know is this: Astronomers say our world is held in chaos by gravitation. What is its gravitation, or where does this power come from, and what impels it to turn around every twenty-four hours? Many dispute gravitation.
ERNEST L. CHALMERS.

Syracuse, N. Y.
It is a pity that "many dispute gravitation," but you might as well keep out of their number. The law of gravitation is a pretty durable old institution. We are not able to tell you exactly how it exerts its pull, but the pull is a solid fact, as you can prove by trying the experiment of falling off a house.

Astronomers do not say that our world is "held in chaos by gravitation." They say it is held in order. It turns around every twenty-four hours because it got started millions of years ago, and under the laws of inertia any motion once begun keeps up until something stops it. The earth is supposed to have been once a part of the sun, which was then a nebula with a rotary motion caused by the unequal crowding of its parts toward the centre. As the sun shrank, a ring was left revolving around it where our earth's orbit is now, and the parts of this ring eventually broke up and came together, setting up a rotation as they did so.

Pay the School Teachers.

Editor of the New York Journal.
Why not come out and aid the teachers of Richmond and Queens, neither having received any salary for October or November?
A timely editorial, or a series of them, may prevent much suffering that now seems imminent. No matter whose the fault—whether it be that of the local board, the central board or the Comptroller—the teacher is the sufferer, and should not be placed in this position. They have been licensed, appointed and paid for September. Does this not constitute a contract when supplemented by accepted services up to date?
Where is the "colored gentleman" in the "educational wood-pile"? Stir it up—I mean the wood-pile.
RESPECT FINEM.

Dec. 7, 1899.
It is certainly a black and burning disgrace that a city of four million people cannot—or, rather, will not—pay the teachers of its public schools.

It is the duty of the Municipal Assembly to find out just where the fault is and to remedy it, even to the extent of lopping off a few careless and incompetent heads.

If the teachers should quit the schools in a body until they receive what is due them the city authorities would probably come to their senses and settle the question of back salaries in a jiffy.

Have the teachers been discharged, or does the city propose to retain their services without pay?

On Newspaper Influence.

Editor of the New York Journal.
Do newspapers educate? Is it a disgraceful act to read a Sunday newspaper? Please answer this in one of your editorial columns. The reason I have asked the above question is because I was astonished by remarks of a minister of our town who said while in his pulpit last Sunday evening that a newspaper did not educate any, and that it was a disgraceful scene to see a person read a Sunday paper.
HARRY.

Washington, Dec. 8.
Those who inveigh against newspapers inveigh against the power which, more than any other factor this side of God's own influence, has wheeled the world into the sunlight of civilization.

The world's progress is based upon the press; the world's charity is hinged upon it; ministers would preach in darkness without it; thieves and murderers would run riot but for its iron hand; its searchlight illumines the world's waste places, and they are unreasoning fools who deem that the earth would be better without it.

Go to church every Sunday and read your Sunday newspaper afterward. In spite of the assertion of your minister that newspapers are not educators, the evidence to the contrary is as high and visible as the Washington Monument. History, business, politics, sociology, morality and religion are only a few of its influences for the education and betterment of the human race.

Against Cable Monopoly.

Editor of the New York Journal:
In reading over the many important measures that are to be taken up by Congress I have not seen any reference made to the Cuban Cable monopoly. Although, to many, at first sight, this may not appear to have the importance it undoubtedly contains, it is in itself worthy of deep consideration, inasmuch that under the present conditions the Government is upholding one corporation in maintaining a distinct monopoly in detriment to honest competition. The Journal has already given space to this subject, as it does in all cases against monopolies, and I sincerely hope you will use its great influence here in the interest of any one individual company but in the interest and for the welfare of legitimate competition in general. This case is particularly shows a decided inclination on the part of the Government to favor the Western Union monopoly. The matter was to have been put before Congress. Not seeing any reference to it, hence this letter. Being an employee of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and for personal other reasons, I request that you do not use my name.
J. F. N.
December 5.

About Battle-Gushing.

Editor of the New York Journal:
Your manner of puncturing pretensions frauds is always admirable and the editorial this morning on "that gigantic war" is a case in point.
I thought that the American sense of humor could not be much longer suppressed when daily tickled by the ridiculous claims of "great victories" and "unexampled deeds of heroism" put forth by the British commanders in South Africa, engaged in the recent skirmishes in South Africa. Nobody will deny that the English are magnificent fighters when their cause is just, but they are intolerable gushers when they are striving to drown their own consciences, and to hoodwink the world with bluster.
AN AMERICAN.
December 7.

HOUSE WILL RUSH CURRENCY. JOURNAL BALKS QUAY SCHEME.

Debate on Gold Standard Bill Begins Monday, Vote One Week Later—Senate Elections Committee Wont Be Packed.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION NEAR \$2,000,000,000 MARK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The total of money in circulation in the United States will soon pass the \$2,000,000,000 mark.

On November 1 the total money in circulation was \$1,963,716,148, and on December 1 \$1,985,930,964, an increase of \$22,214,816 in the month. A gain of seven four-fifths this amount in the present month would bring the total money in circulation in the United States past the \$2,000,000,000 line for the first time in our history.

A compilation made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the general growth of the circulation in the past three years has been remarkable. On July 1, 1896, the total money in circulation in the United States was \$1,509,725,200, and on December 1, 1899, \$1,985,930,964, an increase during three and a half years of \$476,205,764.

HOUSE INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IS CREATED.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The House to-day appointed a special order for the consideration of the currency bill beginning next Monday. By the terms of the order the general debate will continue until Friday. On Saturday amendments may be offered under the five-minute rule and on the following Monday the vote will be taken.

The Democrats, Populists and Silverites presented a solid front against the adoption of the resolution, and every Republican voted for it. Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority, taunted some of the majority leaders with their change of front in coming out flat-footedly for the gold standard, but Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Cannon good naturedly replied that they had learned something with advancing years.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, presented the amendments to the rules agreed upon by the committee for the creation of a committee on insular affairs to consist of seventeen members to have jurisdiction over all matters (excepting those affecting the revenues and the appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain and to Cuba, and to increase the membership of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Lands, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs and District of Columbia from fifteen to seventeen members and the Committee on Territories from thirteen to fifteen. The resolution was adopted. The House adjourned until Monday.

AGUINALDO SHUT IN ON EVERY SIDE.

MANILA, Dec. 8.—Details of General Young's battle with General Tino's large body of insurgents have been received from Young, who is now at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos. Tino made a stand in the mountain pass between Narvacan and San Quinto. The fight lasted five hours.

General Young had three companies of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Robert I. Howe, and two troops of the Third Cavalry, Captain Swigart commanding, and one troop under Captain Chase. He was reinforced during the fight by Colonel Luther B. Hare, with a battalion of the Thirty-third, en route to Vigan. General Young ended the fight by charging and routing the enemy, who left twenty-five dead, several rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition in the trenches. The enemy employed artillery. Only one American was seriously wounded.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—General Otis cables as follows:
Manila, Dec. 8.—Hospital ship Relief just returned from Vigan, bringing 272 sick soldiers; 232 Spanish prisoners, reports several hundred Spanish prisoners at Vigan, for which we send transport this evening. Colonel Hare, Thirty-third Infantry, took Bangued 3th instant, and now with portion of regiment and battalion Thirty-fourth Infantry in pursuit of insurgents on road southward to Lepanto, thence to Bontoc, on which Aguinaldo and three hundred insurgents supposed to be retreating with American prisoners. Inhab-

PERILS IN MONOPOLY PRICES.

By George H. Shibley, Director of Department of Money and Banking, Bureau of Economic Research.
THE leading question in connection with the "sound money currency" bills in Congress is, What will be the extent of the inflation? The amount of United States bills which under the refunding plan the bill provides for is \$978,000,000. At present there is about \$238,000,000 in bank money, and this calls for a like amount of bonds. Deducting this amount from the \$978,000,000 of bonds leaves \$740,000,000 of bonds upon which circulation can be obtained. Will this entire amount of bank money, \$738,000,000, be issued?
It surely will be if the Senate bill is passed. The law as it stands to-day provides that national banks may issue bank notes up to 90 per cent of the capital stock. This provision is not changed in the proposed law. The capital stock of national banks, counting in the surplus and undivided profits, was \$965,000,000 two years ago, and now is about \$1,000,000,000. This of itself furnishes the means of issuing \$760,000,000 of bank money, thereby inflating the currency by more than \$700,000,000—more than twice the inflation that has taken place since the rising prices began in 1897; and the inflation of trust prices has amounted to from 80 to 100 per cent.

But the currency bills provide for a large increase in the capital invested in national banks. The inducement held out is such as to cause the existing national banks to add more capital; for example, the City Bank of New York has just increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000; and State banks and trust companies will change to national banks, and in each town of from 2,000 to 6,000 inhabitants it is proposed that there shall be one or two national banks.

Under this tremendous increase in the capital invested in national banks there will be a most pressing demand for the refunding of more bank money; and an increase in war expenditures will be demanded in order to furnish additional bonds for the banks, so that they may prosper and the trusts be benefited by a further rise in the price level.

The trust owners know that the system of monopoly prices is resulting in an overproduction, and that an industrial depression can only be delayed by an inflation of money and a rising price level. Therefore it is that the whole force of the newly developed power is combined with the speculative banks and together they are planning the most tremendous inflation that has occurred in modern times.

The strength of this newly developed power is enormous, and should not be underestimated. A new era has dawned during the past year. It is the most far-reaching change that industry has ever experienced—the sweeping away of competition in business and the substitution of monopoly prices is the greatest change that our civilization has ever experienced.

It has come upon us suddenly, and while the new power is centralized and self-conscious, the opposition is slowly awakening to the changed situation, and those whose interests are now in harmony are scarcely acquainted with the fact, and not yet acquainted with other. The producers and the producing classes who are not trust owners are mutually interested in fighting the rising price level.

Must Have Municipal Gas.
Editor of the New York Journal:
I shall introduce the Municipal Ownership Gas bill in the Assembly the first day of the coming session. The Republicans may play their old trick of trying to smother it in a complacent committee, but they will not succeed without the plan being exposed very early in the proceedings.

Every Assemblyman will be forced to go on record. They may escape a direct vote on the bill, but they will not be able to avoid voting on a motion to discharge the committee. I do not believe that any legislator from the city will have the hardihood to vote against the bill. The friends of the measure will depend upon the Journal and the other newspapers that labor for the public welfare to expose the antagonists of the bill and to see to it that the voters are reminded of their action if any of them should pop up again as candidates for public office.

Failure to support the bill should be the death knell of any legislator, and I believe it will be. We will not have to fight honest convictions. What we will be compelled to battle against are those influences which sometimes weld corporations and some legislators into close and secret companionship.

It is important that the Gas Committee be composed of fair men. The present Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply of the House may be changed. I hope the change will benefit the people of this city. The Speaker knows just what the disposition of the existing committee is concerning the gas question. His action as to the committee will make known his attitude as to the bill before January is a fortnight old.
JULIUS HARBURGER,
Member of the Assembly from the Tenth District.
New York, Nov. 23.

JOURNAL EXPOSE BALKS A SCHEME TO SEAT QUAY.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Journal's expose to-day of the Republican scheme to pack the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the interest of Quay caused consternation among Republican Senators.

The leading splits in the Republican Steering Committee, who expected to spring this scheme, hurriedly sent a messenger to-day for Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and Cockrell, of Missouri, the sub-committee for the Democrats on arranging the minority representation on the Senate committees.

After a joint conference the Republican managers pledged the Democrats that the numerical strength of the Committee on Privileges and Elections would not be increased, and gladly assured the Democrats that they really had no intention of packing the committee for Mr. Quay.

The Republicans admitted to Messrs. Jones and Cockrell that it was their plan to increase the Republican representation on some of the big committees, owing to the large Republican vote in the Senate; but to-day they excepted the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

With the strength of the committee unchanged, its completion will remain five to four against Quay.

FIGHT TO GIVE SCHLEY HIS DUE IS REOPENED.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Representative Albert S. Berry, of Kentucky, has given notice that he will call up at the earliest practicable moment his joint resolution to extend the thanks of Congress and the American people to Rear-Admiral Schley and the officers and men of his command for their heroic conduct in destroying Cervera's fleet.

Secretary Long in his annual report recommends that "the thanks of Congress be given to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Squadron." [Rear Admiral Sampson.]

The President recognizes the fact that the question if not headed off in some way is bound to produce acrimonious debate. One of the plans by which the President will seek to escape from the dilemma is the revamping of the old scheme to create two vice-admirals to be filled by Schley and Sampson.

The proposition, however, appears to be to make Sampson first vice-admiral and Schley second.

The whole issue is to assign the credit for the victory, and the question will be fought out squarely on that line in Congress, no matter what rank may be given to Sampson or Schley.

PACIFIC SQUADRON IS HASTILY FORMED BY LONG.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Long to-day issued an order designating the Iowa, the Philadelphia and the Marblehead as an evolutionary squadron on the Pacific station.

This announcement, coming immediately after the Cabinet meeting at which the possible transfer of the Gallapagos Islands to Great Britain was discussed, was considered highly significant by navy officers.

This is the first squadron assigned for the Pacific station since the organization of the new navy.

The three vessels assigned represent as many types of the new navy. The Iowa is a battle ship of 11,340 tons, the Philadelphia a protected cruiser of 4,324 tons, and the Marblehead an unprotected cruiser of 2,089 tons.

UNCLE SAM TO FORESTALL BRITAIN IN GALLAPAGOS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Cabinet decided to-day to anticipate Great Britain or any other foreign power in the Gallapagos Islands by instructing the State Department to open negotiations for the purchase of one of the islands as a coaling station for the American navy.

The President is confident that if Ecuador agrees to this proposition it will remove the international friction which must arise if Great Britain should continue to negotiate for the purchase or lease of the islands from Ecuador.

The State Department was also instructed to notify Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other foreign power interested in the transfer to it of the Gallapagos Islands, that this Government would regard it as an unfriendly act, which would be opposed diplomatically and by force if necessary.

Such notification will, however, not be conveyed until after the State Department has discovered some overt proposition to Ecuador which would warrant the protest.

After the Cabinet meeting the matter was referred to the State Department. Conferences were immediately held between officials of the State and Navy departments. As a result of these conferences, it was determined to open communication at once with the Ecuador Government to carry out the proposition of the Cabinet.

A. J. Simpson, the American Minister at Quito, was called to sound the State authorities of Ecuador on the subject.

WITH COLONEL HARE HOT IN PURSUIT OF HIM.

Attempts of western Luzon coast friendly and give assistance." The town of Bontoc, toward which Aguinaldo is said to be retreating, lies in the mountains sixty miles southeast of Vigan.

If Aguinaldo is striving to regain his old stronghold in Cavite Province his chances of success are slight. Directly in his line of march is a considerable American force at Bagonbong; to the westward of that point is Wheaton's force, and to the east of Bagonbong is an almost impassable mountain range. So, with Young behind him, Colonel Hare close in his rear, and his front cut off, the War Department officials feel that Aguinaldo has little chance of escaping to the southward.

AN ENORMOUS MONEY INFLATION PLANNED.

Help for Farragut Veterans.
Editor of the New York Journal:
"Farragut Squadron No. 1, Port of New York, United States Veteran Navy," whose headquarters are at No. 15 Whitehall street, room 42, New York City, are doing a work of relieving their needy shipmates which, we think, might be followed with excellent results by soldier organizations, that is, to find employment for their comrades, as we do for our needy shipmates. With the limited means at our disposal we have in the four months past placed one hundred and eight men in good paying situations, and have helped with small loans and donations some thirty deserving men, and buried two who had neither friends nor money.

We have never made an appeal for funds to aid us in this fraternal work, but we need funds now, especially as the Winter months are upon us and many of the winter avenues of work will be closed to this class of men. However, with the limited means at our disposal we have managed thus far to do a great deal of practical work. If we had a little money we could do a great deal more.

"Jack" never begs, but when he is in trouble he will go to a shipmate and confide his interests to him. He would rather starve than ask a landsman to help him. In all my life I never saw a real sailor begging, and if you meet a man in sailor clothes asking for alms you can almost invariably put him down as a fraud and a fakir.

We have never asked the good people of this city for any funds to aid us in our humble work, but if there are any charitable disposed persons who wish to lend a helping hand to this worthy cause, and the Journal will act as a custodian of a fund for this purpose, we should be pleased to have it take charge of any moneys or donations subject to the call of our Emergency Committee, who will, upon investigation, present an order for the amount deemed necessary for the exigencies of the case.

GEORGE W. WOOD,
Fleet Secretary U. S. Veteran Navy,
Member Emergency Committee, Farragut Squadron No. 1.

\$1,240 WORTH OF WORK BY ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen held their regular weekly meeting yesterday.

The session lasted for seventy-five minutes. There are sixty-two Aldermen.

Their salary is \$1,000 per year, or about \$29 per week.

The session therefore cost the city \$1,240.

In return for the \$1,240 the Aldermen—

Killed a resolution requiring the "L" railroad company to attach a smoking car to all trains.

Passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes to persons under eighteen years of age.

Killed a resolution requiring street car companies to provide transfer stations for the comfort of patrons.

Passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to throw banana skins on sidewalks; and

Prohibited, under penalty, the distribution of hand bills on the streets.

the "Oriental Dancers" Museum, closed up since your expose of yesterday.

It is also true that the Volks Garden, next door to McGurk's, and another alleged concert saloon or hall on the opposite side of the street, are run wide open and in violation of law, Sundays and every day.

I have had occasion to walk down the Bowery on Sunday nights with a young girl, sixteen years of age, and have had great difficulty in preventing her from being insulted by the loafers and "barkers" that stand outside these questionable resorts, although a police officer in uniform stood outside the door. The places are run wide open. Fight these places out of business.
T. E. WILSON.
Nov. 23.